1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI OXFORD DIVISION		
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	PLAINTIFF	
5	VS.	NO. 3:21CR107	
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7 8	JAMARR SMITH, THOMAS IROKO AYODELE, AND GILBERT McTHUNEL, II	DEFENDANTS	
9	, the Greek Hermonez, 11		
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11	HEARING ON OBJECTION TO PRESENTEN	CE REPORT	
12	BEFORE HONORABLE SHARION AYCOCK UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE Oxford, Mississippi June 13, 2023		
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16	Gane 18, 2028		
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18	(APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN)		
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21		FCRR, CCR #1235 porter	
22	Court Reporter: PHYLLIS K. McLARTY, RMR,		
23	Federal Official Court R 911 Jackson Avenue East Oxford MS 38655		
2425	Oxford, MS 38655		
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(1:30 P.M.)

THE COURT: You may call the case.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: The Court calls Case Number 3:21CR107, United States of America versus Jamarr Smith, Thomas Iroko Ayodele, and Gilbert McThunel, II. This is a hearing on objection to the presentence investigation report.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Robert Mims represents the government in this proceeding. And I have in the courtroom Goodloe Lewis, Bill Travis, and Paul Chiniche that represent these three defendants.

Just for the record, I will say all three defendants are present here in the courtroom. Counselors are at counsel table. The defendants, because of space -- we don't have enough room, but they're in close proximity to their attorneys.

So I just want to say, if there is something, defendants, that you need to say to your attorneys, you just give me a nod or hand, and I'll give you a break and an opportunity to speak to your lawyer.

So there is an objection to the presentence report. This objection appears in all three of the presentence reports on these three defendants. So we decided that it might save some time and effort if we just had one evidentiary hearing on all three -- involving all three defendants on this one objection.

I'll simply state it, that it's an objection to the two-level offense enhancement pursuant to the guidelines, Section 2B3.1(b)(4)(B) for physical restraint in commission of the offense. This is in Paragraph 25 of the presentence report.

And I'm not trying to make the argument for the defendants, but, essentially, it is the defendants' consistent position that there was an attempt, perhaps arguably, to lock the victim, Mr. Cobbs, inside the post office, but the effort was unsuccessful. And, therefore, under the guidelines, it's the defendants' position that it does not constitute physical restraint.

So who will be arguing the objection?

MR. LEWIS: I will, Your Honor. Goodloe Lewis.

And I do think the Court pretty accurately summed up our -- our objection. And I know the Court has read the submission, and I'll -- I won't just regurgitate that, but I would make three main points in support of our objection to that enhancement.

And the first is that the guideline itself states that you should add two levels if any person was physically restrained to facilitate the commission of the offense. And it doesn't reference attempted to be. The words "attempted to be" is not in there. The Court has to find that there was actual physical restraint. And, secondly, I was not able to find any

case law that recognized the applicability of this enhancement 1 for an attempted confinement. 2 So, again, I don't know if the government would argue 3 otherwise. But I will -- Your Honor, I have the testimony of 4 Sylvester Cobbs here transcribed that I can provide to you. I 5 didn't have it when we drafted the objection. So it may need 6 to be placed in the record, but I'm not sure procedurally how 7 to handle this. 8 **THE COURT:** So let me just say this. I too have a copy of the transcript of Mr. Cobbs's testimony. So for the 10 Court it's not necessary, but if you desire to make it an 11 exhibit to your argument on the objection --12 MR. LEWIS: I think I should, Your Honor. 13 **THE COURT:** Any objection from the government? 14 MR. MIMS: No, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And the transcript of Mr. Cobbs will be 16 received. Is this his entire transcript or just what you think 17 are pertinent parts? 18 It's complete. MR. LEWIS: 19 THE COURT: Thank you. 20 (EXHIBIT NO. D-1 ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE.) 21 Okay, Your Honor. And I'm on page 12 of MR. LEWIS: 22 that transcript, and this is Mr. Cobbs talking about what 23 happened to him. And, again, I'm -- you know, the entire 24 transcript is in the record. If I'm missing some crucial part 25

of the transcript that Mr. Mims wants to introduce, he can certainly do so.

But on page 12 at the bottom, Mr. Cobbs is talking about what happened. And he says, "When he hit me the first time when I was inside the holding area, I felt blood running down my cheek, and it was hurting. And then, like I said, after he hit me the first time -- and then he told me to get back. I'll shoot you. So, like I said, I stepped back. And then he was going to shut the door" -- and, again, Your Honor, I will just emphasize "he was going to shut the door" -- "like I stated earlier. And I just got -- you know, I just lost it, and I kicked the door back on him." And then they, to use his words, went to tussling.

So -- so, Your Honor, you know, I don't think the facts are unclear that there was no actual confinement, that there was an attempt to shut the door on Mr. Cobbs, which he resisted by kicking the door back open, and then, you know, tussling ensued.

So I would make a couple of comments -- and I guess the Court has the response to objections by the probation service, which I've been provided. And I will just make a couple of comments about the arguments made by the probation service therein.

And the first is that the probation service noted that this testimony was presented in court, but there was really no

delving into, there was no elaboration on, you know, whether there was actual confinement or the length of confinement. And I -- that is certainly true. And the point I would make, Your Honor, is that certainly should not be held against the defendants. You know, if I had known that there was a ticking time bomb in the presentence report of a two-level enhancement for -- you know, I would have delved into it.

So, you know, again, Your Honor, I would say that if there's any lack of clarity in the testimony of Mr. Cobbs, I would -- I would again ask the Court not to hold that against the defendants. I would also state that all references to Mr. Cobbs's testimony or position by the government in the investigative reports, which I attached to our motion, was that there was just an attempt to confine him, that there was no actual successful confinement.

The other point that I wanted to make was -- there's a reference in the response by the probation service that pointing a gun -- I'll just go ahead and read it. "The victim also testified he was pepper-sprayed prior to being confined, and the suspect pointed a firearm at him and told him if he didn't get down he would kill him. All of these efforts were an effort to restrain the victim to facilitate the robbery." That's at the bottom of page 19 up to the top of page 20.

And, Your Honor, I would -- I would only cite the Fifth Circuit case of *United States v. Garcia*, which is

857 F.3d 708, which specifically holds -- well, let me back up a little bit. As I discussed in my objection, there is concern across the country of overly generous application of the confinement enhancement in situations where, you know, it's just part and parcel of any -- of any robbery, the activities were just common to any robbery. Okay?

And so what the *Garcia* court held was this. And I'm on page -- well, I can't find it quickly, but it's there at the very end. The *Garcia* court states, "The defendants' actions in the present case -- standing near a door, holding a firearm, and instructing the victim to get on the ground" -- again, that's essentially duplicate of what the facts are of this matter -- "'simply make explicit what is implicit in all armed robberies, that the victim should not leave the premises.' Such conduct does not differentiate this case in any meaningful way from a typical armed robbery." And went on to hold that that's -- that just doesn't support application of the enhancement.

So final point I was going to make -- I was going to make three points -- that basically what you have here is this attempted confinement was just an element of the undisputed tussling, fighting, wrestling that was going on, okay, in conjunction with this -- this incident. And the defendants are already getting enhanced for that. They're already getting enhanced under the bodily injury -- under the bodily injury

enhancement earlier, and we're not objecting.

So -- so, again, I would suggest it's excessive -- it's double counting, and it's simply not supported by the facts. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Counselors. Mr. Chiniche.

MR. CHINICHE: Your Honor, I would only adopt what Mr. Lewis said and add that there was a video of this entire incident played at trial, admitted into evidence. And at no point in that video was there -- Mr. Cobbs locked into a secured facility. And for all of those reasons, again, we're asking the Court to not add the two-level enhancement.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Travis.

MR. TRAVIS: If it please the Court, Your Honor, on behalf of Mr. Ayodele, we join in, and we would simply adopt the argument and the record that Mr. Lewis has put forward.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Mims.

MR. MIMS: Your Honor, just very briefly. I certainly almost always defer to the probation service when evaluating the guidelines and application of the guidelines because the probation service knows far more than I do about how to apply the guidelines. They're trained on them far more than I am.

They deal with them every day far more than I do. And so I really can't say -- or I can't argue this any better than the probation service's write-up on the objections and the probation officer's response. I'll just simply adopt that.

I do want to address a couple of things very briefly. First off, in regards to Mr. Chiniche's comment that we've got a video from the crime and the video doesn't show the victim, Sylvester Cobbs, being restrained, I would point out that the mail truck blocked a portion of the crime from the camera so that, when the crime first occurs, when -- when the assailant confronts Mr. Cobbs to begin with, they're behind the mail truck, and you can't see exactly what happens. It's a minute or two later when they're fighting and struggling that they come out from behind the mail truck and you can see a little bit more about the crime that occurred. So the video is inconclusive.

Your Honor, in addressing a few points that Mr. Lewis brought up, he talked about there must be actual physical restraint, there's no case law on attempt, and he believes that the defendants are already getting enhanced for bodily injury, and this would be double counting.

First of all, on the already being enhanced for bodily injury, that's not double counting in this case. That -- the bodily injury enhancement, I believe, comes from the fact that he was struck in the face with a gun several times, left him

bleeding, left a scar on his face. That has nothing to do with physical restraint. That's the beating that the assailant gave to the victim in this case.

I do agree that case law -- I can't find any case law on attempt and whether it applies or not. I don't know whether an attempt would count or wouldn't count. There's not really any case law on that. And the only way to figure that out is to let this get appealed to the Fifth Circuit and see what they say.

On the issue of physical restraint, though, I think from reading the probation officer's response that the probation service -- although they may have used the word "attempt" in the initial PSR, I think the probation officer is characterizing this as more of a -- of a brief, temporary restraint.

There was a room of some sort there on the back of the post office, and it appears that Mr. Cobbs was placed in that room at least for some short time period, because, as Mr. Lewis points out in the -- in the testimony of Mr. Cobbs, he talks about the fact that "He went over to the truck. He came back, looked at me, said he was going to shut the door. I kicked the door back open," which means the door was shut however briefly. And the assailant apparently turned his back, because when he kicks it open, it hits him in the back. So there is at least some momentary break between trying to put him in the door and

then turning away. The door is kicked open. He was restrained however briefly.

There's also case law that -- Fifth Circuit case law on the issue is kind of sparse. And I'm going to get to *Garcia* in just a second. There is case law from all over the country, though, that both sides could take and use to argue their case. There's some that would be in favor of the defendants and some that would be in favor of the government.

There are some cases out there, as pointed out by the probation service, that talk about using a gun to threaten somebody. Say, "Get on the ground and don't move." We have that here. There is case law, I believe, that talks about pepper spray being a sort of physical restraint because it blinds you and keeps you from being able to react or do anything. And certainly being locked in a room or a closet would be -- would be a physical restraint. And so you do have all of these factors that may be -- maybe the cumulative effect of all of these factors is enough to say that Mr. Cobbs was physically restrained.

I would point out that there's -- there's no case law out there -- just like there's no case law on attempt, there's no case law that talks about how long must the restraint last. Must it be ten minutes? Must it be one minute? Must it be ten seconds? Must it be two seconds? We don't know. There's no case law on it for either side.

I would point out in the *Garcia* case -- I don't believe it's really applicable. In the *Garcia* case, you had a robbery inside a store. There were three assailants. I believe they all had firearms. They all were pointing firearms at the store clerk, telling him get down -- don't run, get down. They weren't locking him in a closet or a room. And so that case is different from this one, where Mr. Cobbs was physically placed inside a room of the post office, a back door -- I don't know exactly what kind of room it was but inside the door that he had to physically kick open.

So this case is a little bit different than *Garcia*. I don't disagree that *Garcia* may give the Court maybe some ideas or some parameters as to how to apply the law, but I don't think it's a case that you could just look at *Garcia* specifically and say, well, *Garcia* applies, you know, exactly.

All that to be said, I understand it's a close call. Unfortunately, we don't have a lot of case law to really support this particular situation either way. But I would just defer to the judgment of the probation service. It does appear that Mr. Cobbs was locked up, however briefly, for a short period of time, and the restraint should apply.

THE COURT: Rebuttal?

MR. LEWIS: Your Honor, and, again, the record speaks for itself, and I do not agree with Mr. Mims's characterization that there was any evidence of actual confinement even for a

second. I don't. I don't think the record supports that at all.

But, nextly, you know, I do have a problem constitutionally with the fact that apparently everybody is in agreement that there's no case that says, you know, attempted confinement is -- entitles the government to this enhancement; that the Court should just go ahead and give it and let Goodloe, Bill, and Paul brief it and see how we do in the Fifth Circuit. I don't -- I don't think the Court can do that. And so I think the Court has to follow the law. And, again, I don't think there's any law supporting the government's position here.

Finally, let me see if I can articulate my bodily injury argument a little better, and then I'll sit down. The point is that there was tussling. Okay? I think that if there was just tussling in this case the government would have still asked for the two-point enhancement for bodily injury, you know, even though the victim may not have gone to the hospital or just whatever. I mean, I think the threshold for getting the bodily injury, at least in my experience, enhancement is pretty low.

And so, again, you've got a lot of stuff going on -pushing, shoving, doors attempting to be slammed, kicking of
doors, fighting, grabbing, all of that stuff. Your Honor, that
is part and parcel of the bodily injury enhancement. That goes

with the bodily injury enhancement. And, therefore, you know, we're not objecting to that. These guys are being punished for that. So that's the point that -- you know, it's just too much to try to, you know, bootstrap -- try to cobble this enhancement to get an additional two levels.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: To be clear, the government does not intend to call any witnesses, including Mr. Cobbs?

MR. MIMS: I do not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Counselors, you've done an excellent job arguing it and briefing it. And in hindsight, I wish I'd have asked enough questions during the trial, say you tell me more about what you did behind that closed door. So I'm left with a pretty bare record here that honestly would call upon all of us to speculate a little bit.

The government certainly is correct in its argument that, based upon use of some language that Mr. Cobbs stated, one could argue that door got closed for a moment, a second, because he kicked it in. Then, you know, it's like, well, there's also no case law on how long does it have to be closed before it constitutes restraint.

I'm just not comfortable applying the two-level enhancement. I think it is speculation on my part if I do so trying to read between the lines of the transcript. My gut reaction, when I read the portion of the transcript on

pages 11, 12, and 13, is that it just wasn't enough to make me comfortable in light of the fact that the transcript -- the testimony of Mr. Cobbs is pretty weak on this aspect because, obviously, that's not where the emphasis was at the time of trial.

None of us, I can assume, were anticipating having to deal with the two-level enhancement. I wish there was more in the record that would be more definitive one way or the other, but there's just not enough in the record for the Court to find that the two-level enhancement applies. I don't know if an attempt is enough, and I don't know how long one must be behind a locked door to be enough. I don't have Fifth Circuit precedent that answers that question for me.

And I know that perhaps had Mr. Cobbs testified here today and we -- all of our concentration was on, now, what happened in those moments, we all would probably have more definitive answer about whether or not this was constraint or restraint or not. But I don't have that today either. So that being the case, the Court is going to sustain the objection as to each of the defendants.

Any further clarification, Mr. Mims?

MR. MIMS: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Any further clarification, Mr. Goodloe?

MR. LEWIS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And so we have sentencings I think

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that are scheduled to begin at what time? 2:00 or 2:30?
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             COURTROOM DEPUTY:
                                 3:00.
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             THE COURT: So we'll be in recess until we start the
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    sentencings, unless you're all here and want to go forward.
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             MR. LEWIS:
                          I have no objection to going forward, Your
 5
    Honor.
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             MR. TRAVIS:
                         Go forward as far as Mr. Ayodele.
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             THE COURT: Everybody comfortable with that?
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             MR. CHINICHE: Your Honor, I believe Mr. McThunel has
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    a family member that intended to come at 4:00. I can make a
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    phone call and find out where she is.
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             THE COURT:
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                         Okav.
             MR. CHINICHE: But Mr. McThunel was the last of the
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    three to be sentenced anyway.
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             THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Goodloe, are you
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    comfortable proceeding with your sentencing?
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             MR. LEWIS:
                         Yes.
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             THE COURT: So if that's the case, I'll excuse these
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    two counselors.
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             MR. TRAVIS: May I speak with my client briefly, Your
    Honor?
21
             THE COURT:
                         Yes, you may.
22
        (CONFERRING OFF THE RECORD.)
23
                         Briefly, if it please the Court, Your
             MR. TRAVIS:
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            Mr. Ayodele has family members who should be here in
    Honor.
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about 15 or 20 minutes, and he's asked for the Court's
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    indulgence.
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              THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to take Mr. Smith first
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    then.
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              MR. TRAVIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
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        (CONCLUDED AT 2:00 P.M.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Phyllis K. McLarty, Federal Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing 18 pages are a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Witness my hand, this 29th day of August, 2023.

/s/ Phyllis K. McLarty PHYLLIS K. McLARTY, RMR, FCRR, CCR #1235 Federal Official Court Reporter